

W. W. H. DAVIS, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

Result of the August elections in the United States.

We copy, from one of our exchange papers, (Doylestown Democrat) the following as the result of the August elections, in the U. S.

The August Elections.

We sum up the result of the late State elections, as follows:

Tennessee:—Johnson, Dem., elected Governor by about 2,000 majority. The congressional delegates will stand four Democrats and five Know Nothings.

The Democrats had 4 and the Whigs 6 in the last congress. The Legislature is Know Nothing by a small majority. It was Whig last year by 12 majority.

Kentucky:—Morehead, K. N., elected Governor by 4,200 majority. The State generally goes Whig, by majorities ranging from eight to fifteen thousand. The congressional delegation stands, three Democrats and seven Know Nothings.

The delegation stood 5 Democrats and 5 Whigs last year. The Legislature is Know Nothing.

Alabama:—Winston Dem., elected Governor by eleven thousand majority. Five Democrats and two Know Nothings are elected to Congress. Last year it stood 5 Democrats, 1 Whig, and 1 Know Nothing.

Texas:—Pease, Dem., said to be re-elected Governor, and Bell, Dem., to Congress. The other districts not heard from.

North Carolina:—The Congressmen elected from this State are five Democrats and three Know Nothings. The old Congress stands the same.

By the above it will be seen that the Democrats have carried Tennessee, Alabama, Texas and North Carolina, and the Know Nothings have succeeded only in Kentucky. The result exhibits but a "beggarly show of empty boxes" for the new order, and must serve to convince them that the seal of public condemnation is about to be placed upon them. The truth is, they have been thoroughly whipped in the late contest; and we have no doubt they must be of our opinion, that one State in five is a small beginning, for the presidency. Even their victory, in Kentucky, is almost equivalent to a defeat, and one or two more such contests would seal their doom in that old whig state. The majority for the Know Nothing candidate, for Governor, is a little over four thousand, against a usual whig majority of from ten to twenty thousand. The democratic vote was not out; and, in the city of Louisville alone, there were from two to three thousand democrats who did not vote, being deterred from going to the polls, through fear of the Know Nothing blackguards who were assembled in the different wards to prevent those opposed to them, voting. In some of the wards the polls were taken possession of, by the mob, and none were allowed to vote but those who voted the yellow ticket.

On the night of the election, Louisville was the scene of the most heart-rending occurrences that ever took place in our country, and which will remain a stigma upon the hitherto fair name of Kentucky. Not satisfied with preventing citizens from exercising the right of suffrage, the Know Nothings played the part of murderers and house burners. They acted with a cruelty so infernal, that it would have disgraced the savage. Not content with firing the houses of unoffending citizens, they stood ready with loaded guns, and, as the inmates ran out to escape the flames, they shot them down in cold blood, or drove them back into the burning mass. Men, women, and children were all treated alike, for these white savages had no pity in their hearts. In one instance, a woman, with a babe in her arms, made her escape from her burning house, when a monster, in the shape of a man, followed her, and deliberately blew out the brains of the child, with a pistol. The mob appeared like demons, and committed the most horrid outrages we ever read of. It is said that many of them came from Indiana, having been brought over to assist the Louisville Know Nothings in murdering and burning alive, their neighbors and friends. These transactions speak well for the future of this beautiful political organization, and is a harbinger of what we may expect should they ever get the government into their hands. One singular feature, connected with these outrages is, that such men as Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, should approve and defend them, and see nothing to condemn in the wholesale shooting, and burning of men, women, and children. Those who sanction such crimes cannot fail to receive the contempt and execration of the whole country; they are lower than the hyena in sensibility, and ought to be shamed by every body.

Thus far the result of the elections shows bright prospects for the democratic party, in the future, and if a judicious course is pursued the enemy must be beaten in every quarter. The news of the Know Nothing success, in Kent-

ucky, reached this place in advance of the mail, and we learn it caused unfeigned joy among our whig friends. Some of them went so far as to give cheers for the victory, and in their good feeling expressed themselves content with any result that would defeat the "nasty democrats." But when the mail brought the result of the election in North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas, their tune was changed, and one of the exultant whigs went so far as to remark that he expected as much, that he always believed the Know Nothings would be beaten. It makes a mighty difference sometimes where one is gored.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Removed depredations by the Comanches in San Miguel county.

Information was received at Head Quarters of this department last Saturday, that the Comanches were committing depredations at Hiteles ranch near Antonechico. Mr. Hatch had sent word to Col. Foinstewy, commanding at Fort Union, who dispatched a force of thirty dragoons for his protection. Upon the reception of the information at Head Quarters, General Garland ordered additional force into the field, consisting of forty five men of the third infantry, commanded by Bvt. Major Brooks, and one hundred dragoons, fifty each from the companies of Bvt. Major Carleton, and Capt. Ewell, Major Brooks, with his command, left this place Monday the 24th inst., and the balance of the force is in the field before this time. Assistant Surgeon Sutherland accompanies the expedition as medical officer. The orders to the officer in command are such, that if the Indians should exhibit evident signs of hostility, he is to attack them and not wait for them to strike the first blow. This band of Comanches have been infesting San Miguel county for some months, having been driven from the plains, we understand, by the Texas Indians. We hope hostilities may be avoided, as we should much regret to see an Indian war again break out, when the prospect for peace is so flattering. The Commanding General has acted with commendable promptitude in this matter.

Arrival of the mails.

The mail from Independence arrived here Sunday the 23d inst., having made the trip in nineteen days. They met with no accidents on the road, and brought two passengers, only, Messrs. Majors and Russell. The dates from Independence are as late as September the first. The mail from San Antonio Texas arrived here on the afternoon of Tuesday, without passengers.

Heavy Rains.

The latter part of last week we were visited by heavy rains. The Rio Chiquito rose to an unusual height, but we have not heard of any damage being done. There was a rumour that a boy was drowned near the mill, but we have not heard it confirmed. The river was impassible for foot people, for two days, on account of the crossings being washed away.

Letter of Judge Watts.

In another column we publish a communication in reply to our article of last week, in reference to the taking the Rio Arriba poll-books, written by Jno. S. Watts Esq., in which the writer labors with a hearty good will, to make the "worse appear the better cause." We stated, in that article, that the facts of the case we obtained from Messrs. Clark and Wheaton, and, if they are not correct, our informants are at fault and not ourselves. We see nothing in the article of Judge Watts that changes our opinion of the transaction; but it is not more than right that the parties should be heard in their own justification. We do not know of any of the "midnight smuggling," he speaks of, but suppose, as a matter of course, he is able to prove all the charges of fraud he makes against the friends of Mr. Gallegos. If the prefect, or any body else, within the poll-books of Valencia county, fraudulently, they should be punished, and it is the duty of Judge Watts to communicate to the grand jury of that county, the facts in his possession. The judge has evidently made a mistake, and addressed to us some part of his article which was meant for the Secretary of the Territory. The Editor of the Gazette has nothing to do with the poll-books, giving certificates of election, or receiving messengers, all of which duties devolve upon the Secretary, and to him the judge should apply for the information he desires.

Mr. Editor:

In the Gazette of September 22nd, 1855, there is a carefully written column headed "Taking of the Poll-Books of Rio Arriba County." The facts stated by you in that column are not all the facts connected with said occurrence. It is the purpose of this article to supply that omission. In order that this question may be clearly understood, we will revert to a few circumstances which occurred anterior to the taking of the poll-books of Rio Arriba county. The election law of this Territory section 10th, requires two poll-books to be made out for each precinct. The 14th section provides that after the polls are closed and the votes counted "that one of the poll-books shall be taken without delay to the Probate judge, in whose office one of the poll-books shall remain for the public inspection of any person whatsoever." The 17th section requires the Probate judge within six days after the election, with the assistance of a justice of the peace to publicly examine and count the votes polled for each candidate giving two days notice. The 23rd section requires the Probate judge "to forward to the Secretary of the Territory a true extract of the votes polled accompanying with said extract a poll book of each precinct." Now such were the duties required by law of Probate judges of the various counties. It was known that the county of Valencia had given for Otero

500 votes. It was also known that the Probate judge of that county was a well known friend of Gallegos. It was also known that he had not counted the votes, that he had made no abstract and that he had collected all the poll-books of the county leaving none in his office for public inspection. The friends of Mr. Otero finding all the poll-books of Valencia seized upon; and finding that no trace of them could be obtained either in Valencia county or in the Secretary's office, saw that there was fraud, actual open and unmitigated fraud committed with regard to the poll-books of Valencia county. Had not the friends of Mr. Otero the right to inspect the poll-books of Valencia county and was not that right denied them? Had the friends of Otero a right to know what the Probate judge sent with them to Santa Fe and whether they had arrived or not, if arrived whether they were in the hands of the Secretary or in the hands of the Probate judge? When did the poll-books come in from Valencia? On the 17th of September 1855, and at what time? None of the friends of Otero knew of their being in Santa Fe until the 18th of September 1855. On the 15th of September, the returns were in from all the counties or known to be on the way except from Rio Arriba and Valencia. It was also known that if the vote of the precinct of Mesilla should not be counted as it had been declared fraudulent and void by the Probate judge of Doña Ana that Otero would have a small majority. Thus it will be seen that there was a strong motive to suppress all the poll-books of Valencia. The fact alone that none of the friends of Otero could get information of them or know where they were was a fraud upon them of the grossest kind. It was thus in the power of the friends of Gallegos, to suppress or produce said poll books just as the necessities of the case might require. If Gallegos could get his certificate by producing the Valencia poll-books they would be produced, if he could not get it by producing them they would be withheld. Such was the conclusion of all the friends of Otero who were acquainted with the facts of the case. Under these circumstances some of the friends of Otero went peacefully and quietly and took from Mr. Clark the poll-books of Rio Arriba, stating that their object was to compel the production of the Valencia poll-books, and that as soon as the Valencia poll books were produced the poll books of Rio Arriba would be returned. It is true they were armed as is usual for all persons to be in this country, but it is not true that they drew their weapons or offered any personal violence. That promise was complied with for I, as the attorney of said persons, tendered you said poll books immediately after I was informed that the Valencia poll books had been delivered; you declined to receive them, and I then delivered them to Mr. Clark. If the taking of the poll books of Rio Arriba in open day light, peaceably and quietly, without injury to any one was wrong, it was innocence itself when compared with the wholesale smuggling and concealment of all the poll books of Valencia county, for the space of ten days. Did you Mr. Editor know where they were during all this time or not, if so you were more fortunate than the friends of Mr. Otero? It is also well known that the Valencia poll books did not come in until every person and particularly Mr. Gallegos knew that you would give him a certificate of election even if they were produced. It was only after it was known that their object could be accomplished with the production of the poll books of Valencia, that the friends of Gallegos did produce them. If nothing wrong was intended with regard to said poll books, please inform us who was the messenger that brought them to Santa Fe? When did he leave Valencia? Why are all the poll books sent from Valencia? Where have they been since their arrival in Santa Fe? Why were they not placed in your office on their arrival here? If you cannot see both actual and intended fraud in this you have more innocent optics than the "frost of mankind." The friends of Mr. Otero thus seeing that all evidence of the vote of Valencia county was smuggled from them, called on the Governor to know if there was any way by which the votes of Valencia could be counted, if they were unable to obtain the poll books of Valencia county, and they were informed that there was none, that the poll books must be produced or Valencia county could not be counted. Under these circumstances the poll books of Rio Arriba county were taken, and if there was any wrong about it, the wrong was occasioned by the improper and unauthorized smuggling of the Valencia poll books, for the space of ten days. I am not now nor have I ever been in this Territory a politician or partisan. I knew nothing of the taking, or the intended taking of the poll books of Rio Arriba until the next day after the occurrence. I am employed to defend these men, and am not willing that an article should go forth, calculated to injure them without all the circumstances being fully made known. I do not purpose commenting upon the arrest of these men, nor the charge made against them, nor of the persons who behind the screen pushed on and prompted the prosecution. I shall attend to that branch of the case in the Court House when the occasion for it shall arrive, if it ever does. It was my present purpose to explain the facts of their case fully, in order that the public might not arrive at an erroneous conclusion from a short, imperfect and one sided history of the case, a history that might have been with propriety omitted until the judicial investigations, now being had, were finished.

JOHN S. WATTS, Atty. of Defdts.

THE MONSTER SNAKE TAKEN.

[From the Buffalo Daily Republic.]

PERRY VILLAGE, N. Y. Aug. 13, 1855.

This part of the country is wild with excitement.—The immense snake, with various descriptions of the papers have been crowded for two weeks back, is at length captured. You have undoubtedly heard all the particulars of his appearance, the many doubts and sneers to the existence of a *lusus naturæ* of this character in a lake but four miles long and not quite three quarters of a mile in width. At any rate it has never been doubted. Daniel Smith, an old whalerman, came here about two weeks since, after hearing of the appearance of the creature, and while here had the good fortune to see him. He immediately sent to New York for an old shipmate of his and his "irons," and on Friday last both arrived with harpoons, cordage and everything necessary to catch a monster. Many strangers who are stopping at the Walker House in this city, attracted to this part of the country by the excitement in regard to the monster, and who had obtained no glimpse of him, laughed at them for their pains, but they kept on with their preparations in spite of sneers and jeers. Boats have been stationed all over the lake for upwards of eight days, and the whalermen had a sharp look out kept all the time beside watching themselves.

This lake has several outlets, the largest of which runs through this village and finally empties into or becomes Genesee River. In the vicinity of this outlet he was seen first, and on Sunday he came to the surface, displaying about 30 feet of his long, sinuous body, remaining, however, but a very few moments.—The boats were on the watch all Sunday night. The whalermen had 1,200 feet of strong whale line in their boat, the end of which ran ashore and fastened to a tree. On Monday morning everything was on the alert. The shores were lined with town's-people and strangers, and every body seemed very much excited. About nine o'clock the animal made his appearance between the whaler's boat and the shore, revealing twenty or thirty feet of his length. He lay quiescent upon the surface, when the whaler's boat moved slowly toward him.—Mr. Smith of Covington posing a Lilly-iron in the air, (a Lilly-iron is a patent harpoon, a heavy cutting knife being attached by the middle to the end of the iron by a rivet. As soon as the knife enters the body of an animal this movable blade turns at right angles to the wound, and being entirely blunt and flat on one side it is impossible to extricate itself by cutting out.) When they had got about ten feet from the animal the iron whistled through the air and went deep into his body. In a moment the whole length of the animal was lashing the air, at a bound, and then making the water boil in every direction, he described rapid, fanning circles and arcs of circles, with such a swiftness the eye could scarcely follow him. Then he darted off in another direction toward the upper part of the lake, the suddenness or his movement almost dragging the boat under water. Line was gradually given him, and after the space of half an hour, it was plain that his strength was almost exhausted. The whaler then came ashore and gradually hauled the line in. The body was within fifty feet of the shore, when renewed life appeared to have been given him, and with one dart he carried nearly all the line out.—This was his last great effort. He was slowly dragged ashore, amid the wildest excitement and tumult ever known in the vicinity of Silver Lake. Four or five ladies fainted upon seeing the monster, who, although ashore was lashing his body into tremendous folds, and then straightening himself out in his agony, with a noise and power that made the very earth tremble around him. The harpoon had gone entirely through a thick muscular part of him about eight feet from his head.

The snake, or animal, is fifty-nine feet five inches in length, and is a most disgusting looking creature.—A thick slime covers his hideous length, a quarter of an inch thick, which, after being removed, is almost instantly replaced by exudation. The body of this creature is variable in size. The head is about the size of a full grown calf, within eight feet of the head and neck gradually swells up to the thickness of a foot in diameter, which continues for fifteen inches, and then tapers down the other way constantly increasing in size, however, as it recedes from the head, until the body of the monster has a diameter of over two feet in the centre, giving a girth of over six feet. It then tapers off towards the tail, which ends in a fin which can be expanded in the shape of a fan until it is three feet across, or closed in a sheath. Along the belly, from head to the tail, are double rows of fins, a foot in length—not opposite each other, but alternately placed. The head is a most singular affair. The eyes are very large, white, staring and terrible. Attached to the edge of the upper and lower lids, which are like those of a human being, a transparent film, or membrane is seen, which, while it protects the eye of the animal, does not interfere with its vision. He has no nostril, or gills, apparently. The mouth of this serpent, or whatever it may be, is underneath—is almost a counterpart of the mouth of the fish called a sucker, possessing the same valvular power, pursed up—but it can be stretched so as to take in a body of the diameter of a foot or a foot and a half. No teeth can be discovered. A hard bony substance ex-

tends in two parallel lines around the upper and lower part of the head. His color is a dusky brown on the sides, but underneath the belly it is of a dirty white. It is sinuous like a snake, but has along its back, and on each side, a row of hard substance, knob-like in shape—the largest raised four inches from the surface of the body, extending from head to tail.

The news of the capture spread like wildfire, and before night hundreds and hundreds of people from the neighboring towns and villages had collected to see this wonder. The animal still has the harpoon in him. It passed through the muscular portion of the back and touched no mortal part. He lies in the water, an ingenious contrivance of ropes having been placed on him while he was on shore, keeping his body in a curve, preventing him from getting away or prying dangerous. He can use but his head and tail, with which he occasionally stirs up the water all about him for rods. He keeps his head under water except when he raises it up as if looking around and presents a most fearful aspect. When roaring he expands his mouth and exhibits a cavity blood-red, most terrible to look upon. As he does this air rushes forth with a heavy, short puff. I have no more time to write you. The hotel is full, and people have great difficulty in getting a meal in the village. Some of them go up to Castle to get their meals. The whalerman contemplates keeping the monster in his present position until an agent of Mr. Barnum arrives, who has been telegraphed. He is expected here to-night. Very truly your friend and a subscriber.

O. M. E.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

1853-54.

Continued.

From Dresden, by Middleburg, and Mount Pelin, to Troy.

From Dyersburg, by Miller's Chappel, Chesnot Bluff, Lane'sfield, Cherryville, Cagerville, Mason's Grove, and Poplar Corner, to Jackson.

From Dyersburg, by Miller's Chappel, Bogg's Cotton Gin, Quincy, and Dr. Hicks, to Mason's Grove.

From Dyersburg, by Wilkinsville, to Trenton.

From Dyersburg to Booth's Point, in Dyer County.

From Elizabethtown to Morgantown, N. C. From Elizabethtown, to Abingdon, Va., via Stony Creek, and Shady.

From Elizabethtown, by Longmires, to Stockville, N. C.

From Elizabethtown, by Greenfield, Blountsville, and Arden, to Kingsport.

From Elizabethtown, by peoplesville, and Swingsville, to Longmires.

From Elizabethtown to Shady.

From Fayetteville, to Harpeth, via New Hope, Farmington, Fishingford, Civil Order, and Giddonsville.

From Fayetteville, to Upper Elkton, via Dyer's Store, Cold Water and Lightower's Store.

From Fayetteville to Winchester. From Fayetteville, by Viney Grove Cyruston, Millville, Banker Hill, Bradshaw, and Lamar-tine, to Pulaski.

From Fayetteville, by Cnawerger, Molino, and Robertson's Store, to Pleasant Plains.

From Fayetteville, by Boon's Hill, and Gas Factory, to cornersville.

From Fayetteville, by Kinderhook, George's Store, and Oregon, to Salem.

From Fayetteville, by cordova, to Branchville.

From Fayetteville to Tullahoma.

From Franklin, by Hart's cross Road, to Rally Hill.

From Franklin, to West Harpeth, Hill's Valley, Leiper's Fork, Boston, Lick creek, Totty's Bend, centerville, Beaver Dam Springs, Pleasantville, Linden, Beardstown, and Wood's, to Perryville.

From Franklin, by Pinkney, and Bethesda, to Hart's cross Road.

From Gainesboro, by New Columbus, Buck Point, Meigsburg, Butler's Landings, and Hamilton's Landing, to celina.

From Gainesboro, by Whitelyville, elements-ville, Tompkinsville, Ky., Mud Lick, and Skeg-g's creek, to Glasgow.

From Gainesboro, by New Columbus, Hillham, Livingston, Nettle carrier, and West Fork, to Jamestown.

From Gainesboro, by Rocky Mount, Highland, Bagdad, and Pleasant Shade, to Dixon's Springs.

From Gallatin, to Springfield, via cross Plains.

From Gallatin, to Scottsville, Ky., via Bled-soe's creek.

From Gallatin, to Elkton, Ky., via cross Plains, Keysburg, and Allensville.

From Gallatin to Murfreesboro, via Lebanon.

From Greenville, by camp creek, Horse creek, and Broylesville, to Rheatown.

From Greenville, by Timber Ridge, Little chucky, Warrensburg, chucky Bend, Snoddyville, and Leadvale, to Dandridge.

From Greenville, by Limestone Springs, Paint Rock, Warm Springs, N. C., Lapland, and French Broad, to Ashville.

From Hardinsville, to Tipton c. n., via Mo-Nairy c. n., and Haroeman c. n.

From Hardinsville, to Florence, Ala.

From Harrison, to cottonport, via Blue Spring.

From Harrison to Pikeville, via Hinson's.

From Harrison to Chattanooga.

From Harrison, by Walden's Ridge, Hinson's, and Stephen's chappel, to Fillmore.

From Harrison, by Hinson's, to Pikeville.

From Hermitage, by Swallow Bluff, on the Tennessee River, to Savannah.

From Huntington, by McEmoreville, Shady Grove, Waterford, Trenton, Gibson's Wells, Quincy, Cagerville, cherryville, and Bank, to Brownsville.